The Asheville News.

NEW SERIES. ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 10, 1862. VOL. 13—NO. 89.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 10, 1862.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the members of the different Churches, is requested at the Court house in Asheville, on this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to take into consideration the propriety of surrendering the bells of the different Churches to the Confederate Government according to their solicitations. Shall the people of Asheville be found less patriotic than the rest of the country? Now is its hour of need. April 10, 1862.

THE NEWS.

We have nothing of startling interest from any quarter to-day. The Tennessee mail failed when it ought to have brought us the latest intelligence from that State. From our own Eastern border, we have not, up to the hour of going to press, anything of importance.

Several desperate battles are impending, and may be fought at any hour. Should intelligence of importance reach us, we will issue an extra.

DON'T SELL TO SPECULATORS.

We are in duty bound to inform the people of Western Carolina that the country is full of speculators, and the agents of speculators.—They are buying up all the horses and mules, and selling again to the Government at enormous profits. They are also buying up all the Wheat, Corn and Bacon, with which to make money out of the Government. Don't sell to any man, *at any price*, until he produces the "documents" from the proper authorities, showing that he is a *bona fide* agent of the Government. We advise our people not to sell Wheat, Corn and Bacon at all. If any more of these articles are sent out of the country, we shall have a famine at home next summer. There is now not enough of these necessaries to supply the wants of our own people. Thousands of our men are in the army, and their wives and children must be fed. For humanity sake sell no more for foreign consumption. Our own people will need it, and will gladly pay as much for it as you are getting from speculators.

It is no use to make an appeal to those who are speculating upon the necessities of the country. How can a man feel who has no soul?—We frankly admit our inability to do justice to this class of individuals, and leave them with the single admonitory remark, that unless they amend their ways and repent of their crimes, the curses of the people will follow them through life, and afterwards the devil will roast them like a herring!

A proclamation from Gov. Clark will be found in our paper to-day, forbidding the exportation of wool and cotton cloths. This is right, but does not go far enough to meet the exigencies of the times. It is not our business to dictate, however.

MARTIAL LAW IN GOLDSBOROUGH.

The gratification of our citizens in the partial operation of martial law in this place, (says the Goldsboro' Tribune,) is almost universal. The exceptions are very few and of an unenviable class. The social comforts of these persons were very much disfigured by the spilling of three barrels of whiskey in Webbville, a settlement in the suburbs of the town, on Friday last. The heads of the barrels were knocked in by the Provost Guard, and the dissenters were deprived of the luxury of the drink and the divertisement of several fights among themselves; some trespasses on the rights and property of peaceable citizens, and a homicide, or some little matter of that sort.

Some folks are awfully scared about martial law, but have no dread of the "Death on the pale horse," with "Hell following after."

Since writing the above, we learn that 21 barrels of whiskey were taken from one of the cars on the N. C. Rail Road and demolished in the way recorded above. It was a good deed well done by the authorities.

BUNCOMBE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE N. C. FIELD BATTERY.

Mrs. William Murdoch,	$10 00
Miss Lizzie Murdoch,	10 00
Mrs. N. W. Woodfin,	10 00
" Z. B. Vance,	8 00
" W. A. Patton,	8 00
Miss F. L. Patton,	3 00
Mrs. J. W. Patton,	5 00
Miss C. Kerr,	3 00
Mrs. G. H. A. Adams,	5 00
" W. H. Murdoch,	5 00
" Armstrong,	2 00
" A. T. Summey,	30 00
" W. W. McDowell,	10 00
" Geo. T. Spears,	10 00
" J. Thomas Weaver,	20 00
" A. W. Cummings,	10 00

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Asheville, April 7, 1862.

The Books are still open, and contributions are still needed. Roll on the ball.

CONSCRIPT LAW—MARTIAL LAW IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, March 30.—The House of Representatives have passed a resolution appointing a special committee of thirteen to prepare a bill for carrying out the system of conscription recommended by President Davis; also to develop the general resources of the Confederacy.

Seven traitors were brought to the city Saturday from Matthews county, Va.

The President has proclaimed martial law to extend over Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Bath, Alleghany, Monroe, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas and Randolph counties. Gen. Heth is authorized to carry the law into effect.

PUPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The five races are distributed as follows:

1. The Caucasian. (28.85 per cent.) In Europe the entire population with the exception of the Fins and Laplands,	270,000,000
In Asia.—Turks, 15; Arabs, 5; Persians, &c., 11; Siberians in part, 3; foreigners in Eastern Asia, 2.	36,000,000
In Africa.—Foreigners in the colonies, and Arabs,	4,000,000
In America.—All except the Indians,	58,000,000
In Australia.—Foreigners on all the islands,	1,000,000
Total,	369,000,000
2. The Mongolian.—(46.61 per cent.) Principally in Asia, including China, and the greater part of India, Central Asia and part of Siberia,	552,000,000
3. The Ethiopians.—(15.08 per cent.) The entire population with the exception of the Caucasian, as above,	196,000,000
4. The American.—(00.08 per cent.) The Indians of America,	1,000,000
5. Malay.—(15.28 per cent.) In the Indian Islands, 80; East India, 84; Japan, 35; Australia, 1,	200,000,000
Grand total,	1,288,000,000

The division according to creeds is full of interesting detail. The leading footing, is taken on the round number of 1,300,000,000, as the total population of the earth are:

Christians, 335,000,000, or 25.77 per cent.

Jews, 5,000,000, or 00.32 per cent.

Asiatic religions, 600,000,000, or 46.15 per cent.

Mahommedan, 160,000,000, or 12.31 per cent.

Pagans, 160,000,000, or 12.31 per cent.

The 335,000,000 of Christians are again divided into—

170,000,000 Roman Catholics, 50.7 per cent.

89,000,000 Protestants, 26.6 per cent.

76,000,000 Greek Catholics, 22.7 per cent.

SPIRIT OF THE NASHVILLE LADIES.

The Knoxville Register procures the following from a reliable source:

When Gen. McCook, of the Lincoln army, arrived in Nashville, he sent up his card with the request that he might *renew* his former acquaintance with Miss S. McNairy. The following was the patriotic reply of the noble and accomplished lady written upon the back of the card:

"*Sir:* I do not desire to renew any acquaintance with the invaders of my State!"

Two other Hessian officers obtruded their presence into the parlor of Dr. Martin, and sent up their cards to his daughter, Miss Bettie Martin, an elegant and accomplished young lady, requesting also the renewal of an old acquaintanceship. Repairing to the parlor, with a look of ineffable scorn and contempt, she dashed the cards into their faces, and said—

"Your absence, sirs, will be much better company to me than your presence."

A Spunky Mayor.—The Memphis Avalanche remarks, that the threats recently made in Memphis to burn the city on the approach of the Federalists, have put an end to enlisting among thousands who have no houses elsewhere, and no means of obtaining any, and who fear to go into the army and leave their wives and children behind, when the roofs that shelter them are threatened with conflagration. The same paper publishes the following proclamation by the Mayor of Memphis:

To the People of Memphis:

Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as John Park (not the Mayor,) to say this to our citizens: That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house, or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of the clergy, hang him to the first lamp post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation.

March 6, 1862. JOHN PARK.

FROM THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Yankees are perpetrating their characteristic outrages at Newbern. It would disgrace the columns of our paper and shock humanity, were we to publish the description we have received from an eye witness of their seraglios—composed as they are of black and white women. They are making war upon the dead as well as the living. From the same eye witness, a reliable gentleman, we learn and are authorized to say that they are actually robbing the graves in Newbern, having savagely broken open the doors of the vaults in the cemetry and carried off the plates of the coffins. Our information on this head is sure, direct and reliable.

We learn from the same source that Burnside is landing a large number of wagons and artillery from his ships, or lighters, which are now lying beside the wharves. The number of his troops in the town is estimated at ten thousand. He has thrown out a detachment to Deep Run, some nine miles from Newbern, on the Trent road, whence his scouts or pickets extend some nine or ten miles further. A few nights ago these scouts, between two and three hundred, visited Mr. Merritt's, about nineteen miles from Newbern, and while the officer in command, afterwards ascertained to be a Colonel, was interrogating Mrs. Merritt whether she had seen the rebel pickets, Capt. Edelin, of the 1st Maryland, at the head of seven members of Capt. Hays' company of the 2nd Cavalry, called out, "here they are," fired his piece and ordered his men to charge. The charge was gallantly made, and the Yankees put to flight—four of their men being wounded, the Colonel and one of the men mortally. They carried off Mr. Merritt a prisoner, and afterwards returned to the house and treated Mrs. Merritt most brutally, one of the men knocking her down and otherwise maltreating her, and charging her with having betrayed them. The names of the men engaged in this gallant little exploit, besides Captain Edeline, are Henry Moore, Samuel Brady, D. A. Rogers, John O'Brian, D. Panther, A. M. Price and C. L. Kane.—*State Journal.*

Embalming.—The Yankee nation is introducing the fashion of embalming its deceased notorieties, beginning with one of the sons of the American Pharoah, who lately died and whose body has been preserved by that process. The late Gen. Lander has also been embalmed. They are also engaged in embalming the Union, which has long ago been defunct; but which they fancy they can restore by preserving the externals of life. In due course of time, we suppose Lincoln, Seward, and the Cabinet and military chiefs will also be embalmed; if the world can produce aromatics enough to save such a mass of moral and physical corruption.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE MARAUDERS AGAIN.

The band of marauders who infest the mountains on the head of Laurel creek in N. C., are still slipping over in this county committing their depredations of pillage and plunder, robbing smoke houes, money drawers, and cutting up in general. On last Friday night a band came to James F. Kennedy's, six miles from Greeneville, broke open his meat house, and carried off a thousand pounds of bacon. They represented themselves to be a hundred and fifty in number. They threw rocks against the door where the family were sleeping, threatening to kill Mr. K. and to burn his house. They however left without doing further mischief. A few nights previous to that, they took from another man in that neighborhood some five hundred pounds of bacon, and beat and abused a good Southern man, leaving him almost lifeless.

These marauders are a portion of renegades from Tennessee, and North Carolina, who have fled, some of them from Justice, some for fear of being drafted into the Southern army, and others no doubt for the purpose of plunder.—These renegades have taken up their abode in the fastnesses of the mountains for a shelter.—This den of thieves and robbers should be looked after by the authorities of Tennessee and North Carolina and broken up at once. Property and life is unsafe while this gang of land pirates are suffered to remain in their dens.—This was the headquarters of the notorious Fry who has caused so much trouble in this country. This gang has been suffered to remain there unmolested for the last five or six months, at least since the bridges were burned last fall.

All honest men ought to feel and take an interest in the arrest of such iniquitous conduct, and see that the perpetrators are punished as their conduct merits.—*Greeneville (Tenn.) Banner.*

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Capt. David Fry, and nineteen others of his band, mostly from Greene county, who were captured on the 24th of March by a company of Lee county, Va., Minute Men, while making their way through that county toward the Federal lines, arrived in this city, under guard, on Sunday afternoon, and were committed to jail. We learn that Fry had a list on his person of 250 names, recruited in East Tennessee for the Lincoln army. Five of the party with him, at the time of the capture, were killed, two or three severely wounded, and twenty made their escape. Below we give the names of those who have been brought here as prisoners. It will be remembered that Fry was the person who, according to the testimony elicited by the Court Martial in January last, organized and superintended the whole plan of the bridge burning which occurred in December.

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS.

David Fry, Captain.	M. B. Gehagen,
J. H. Bales,	C. Jones,
David Cox,	Thos. Underwood,
Jno. Jones,	W. J. Cogburn,
W. R. Eller,	A. Everhart,
Lem. McGee,	G. Woolsey,
R. G. Campbell,	D. H. Kelly,
M. D. Taylor,	W. R. Triplett,
Wm. Goins,	Wm. Keller,
A. W. Keller,	Jos. Jones.

[*Knoxville Register.*

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

A correspondent of the Athens Watchman, under date of Danielsville, Madison County, Georgia, March 22d, says:

Our little town was thrown into quite an excitement on the evening of the 20th, by the appearance of a tornado, which was first seen about 4 o'clock, in the South-west, moving rapidly North-east. As it came rushing on, casting up volumes of smoke, apparently, to the fearful looking cloud above it, it had much the appearance of a steam engine, though traveling much faster. It passed a mile above Danielsville, scattering fences and tearing up the trees in its path, but not striking any houses until it reached the plantation of H. T. Sanders, where it left a work of wreck and ruin. Scarcely a building was left unharmed—Some were blown down, several unroofed and others partially so.—Fortunately, the white family remained in the dwelling-house, and though it was much injured, they were safe. To a spectator, after the fearful messenger had passed it seemed utterly impossible for all to have escaped, yet they were all providentially saved, though some negro children, in their fright, were running, here and there, amid the falling of shade-trees, chimneys, &c.

But very few of the fowls have been seen about the place since, and numbers of dead birds were found.

From Mr. Sanders', the tornado passed on with undiminished fury, towards Broad river, which it crossed near Daniel's Ferry, and has been heard from since, five or six miles beyond, carrying destruction to all in its path.

PASS THEM AROUND.

As an illustration of the spirit by which the Southern people are actuated, we will relate the following incident, given us by a gentleman who obtained it from a party cognizant of the facts:

Two half-grown lads were out hunting in the neighborhood of Newbern, and were discovered and accosted by a Yankee Lieutenant.

One of the boys wore the letters "N. C." on his cap, which attracted the Yankee's attention, and he inquired of the boy what they meant.—The boy replied, "North Carolina;" whereupon the lieutenant ordered him to remove them.—This the boy declined doing, when he was again ordered to take them off, and again refused to do so. The lieutenant then remarked that he would take them off himself, and was in the act of dismounting from his horse to do so, when the boy winked to his comrade, who took his meaning, and in a moment the guns of both the boys were levelled at the head of the Yankee officer, and he was commanded to surrender.

Seeing the utter helplessness of his case, and perfectly astounded at the spirit displayed by the boys, the Yankee gave up his pistol, and on being ordered to dismount, did so. The boys then secured him, and again placing him on his horse, conducted him to Kinston, where he was safety lodged in jail.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Useful.—The following table, compiled by a friend for our columns, may be found useful to many of our readers. It should be preserved:

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel.

A box 16 by 16⅓ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.

A box 8 by 8.4 inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.

A box 7 by 4 inches, 4.8 deep contains ½ gallon.

A box 4 by 4 inches, 3.4 deep contains 1 quart.

One bushel of corn weighs 56 pounds.

One bushel of wheat weighs 60 pounds.

One bushel of rye weighs 56 pounds.

One bushel of buckwheat weighs 52 pounds.

One bushel of barley weighs 48 pounds.

One bushel of oats weighs 40 pounds.

One bushel of beans weighs 60 pounds.

One bushel of potatoes weighs 60 pounds.

One bushel of onions weighs 57 pounds.

One bushel of dried peaches weighs 32 pounds.

One bushel of dried apples weighs 22 pounds.

One bushel of salt weighs 50 pounds.

Ten gallons pickled onions weighs 82 pounds.

Ten gallons sour craut weighs 81 pounds.

From the Atlanta Southern Confederacy.

GALLANT CAPT. JOHN H. MORGAN AGAIN.

THE MOST DARING FEAT YET!

The newspaper fraternity owe a heavy debt of gratitude to that gallant partizan leader, Capt. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky, for furnishing them, during the past few months, such abundant material for the most spicy paragraphs and interesting articles, by his many dashing exploits against the Yankees. He is incessantly on the move, appearing suddenly and unexpectedly at one point, and within the next twenty-four hours quite as suddenly and unexpectedly at some other place more than a hundred miles distant. He is a perfect terror to the Yankees and has inspired them with greater fear than all the army of General Johnson besides. His last feat we are just apprised of by a gentleman direct from Louisville. and is the most daring and successful we have yet recorded.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., Capt. Morgan, with forty of his men, suddenly appeared at Gallatin, Tenn., 28 miles the other side of Nashville. After catching all the Union men in the place, and confining them in the guard house, Capt. Morgan, dressed in a Federal uniform, proceeded to the telegraph office at the Railroad Depot, a short distance from the town. Entering the office, the following conversation took place between Capt. Morgan and the telegraphic operator, a blustering fellow:

Captain Morgan—"Good day, sir! What news have you?"

Operator.—Nothing, sir, except it is reported that that d—d rebel Capt. John Morgan is this side of the Cumberland with some of his cavalry. I wish I could get sight of the d—d rascal, I'd make a hole through him larger than he would find pleasant.

While thus speaking, the operator drew a fine navy revolver flourished it as if to satisfy how desperately he would use the instrument in case he should meet with the famous rebel Captain.

"Do you know who I am?" quietly remarked Capt. Morgan, continuing the conversation.

"I have not that pleasure," remarked the operator.

"Well, I am Captain Morgan," responded that gentleman.

At these words the operator's cheeks blenched, his knees shook, the revolver dropped from his hands, and he sunk to the floor. He literally "wilted."

After the frightened individual had recovered himself sufficiently, Capt. Morgan required him to telegraph some messages to Louisville, among others, one to Prentice of the Journal, politely offering to act as his escort on his proposed visit to Nashville. Then taking the operator with him as a prisoner, Capt. Morgan with his men awaited the arrival of the train from Bowling Green for Nashville.

In due time the train came thundering in.—Capt. Morgan at once seized it, and taking five Federal officers who were passengers and the engineer of the train prisoners, he burned to cinders all the cars with the contents, and then filling the locomotive with turpentine, shut down all the valves and started it toward Nashville.—Before it ran eight hundred yards, the accumulation of steam caused it to explode, shivering it into a thousand atoms. Capt. Morgan then started southward with his prisoners and made his way safely to the Confederate camp.

The bridge over Barren River beyond Bowling Green, has not yet been rebuilt, and the Federals had only one locomotive and one train of cars, with which to do all their business between Bowling Green and Nashville. The serious damage inflicted upon the Federals by this dashing exploit may be appreciated by this fact.

WHAT THEY MAY EXPECT.

The Northern people, by professions as profuse as they are insincere, would fain lead the negro to believe that they are his friends, and from the fact that a few of our colored population have availed themselves of the opportunity presented by the present state of affairs to escape from kind masters and comfortable homes to find a refuge among these miserable hypocrites, we are lead to infer that their "blarney" has not been altogether thrown away.

That the poor deceived wretches who are thus led away by Yankee lying, find out when too late that they have misplaced their confidence, and been made the victims of a cruel oppression, needs no other demonstrations than their own testimony. Of this we have an abundance, and it is all in the same strain—regrets that they left their home—longings to return thereto, and bitter denunciation of their oppressors.

It will be remembered that we published sometime since a letter from a negro man who escaped to the Yankees, addressed to his master in this city, in which he adjured him to keep a strict watch upon his children, whom he had left behind, and not suffer them to be deceived as he had been deceived; that Yankee land was a hard road to travel, and not a fit place for his children to be. This letter was actually received, and was the production of the negro to whom it is accredited.

We have now another proof of the cruelty of these hypocrites toward those whom they profess to love and sympathize with. It will require but a few words to give it, and yet it fully developes the character of these venomous reptiles who crawl in the dust before those who are able to withstand them, and are bold only when the object of their venom has been securely bound and rendered harmless.

It is stated by a gentleman who came a passenger in the train from Weldon on Monday afternoon, that in conversation with a paroled prisoner from Newbern, he learned that the negroes at that place not behaving themselves altogether as well as they were expected to behave, or, if you please, becoming a little boisterous, a detachment was ordered out, and forty of the wretches shot by order of the commanding officer.

It is true that, from the account given us, they used language not calculated to make the ears of their severe task-makers tingle with delight—such, for instance, as that they were as good as Yankees, and other remarks of a similar character; yet where is the account of a Southern overseer punishing with death the insolence of the negroes over whom he has jurisdiction?

Verily, verily, it may be said of the nation of hypocrites who so deeply sympathize with the poor slaves as to preach against his enslavement and pray for and contribute of their means to effect his deliverance from a nominal servitude, for the purpose of inflicting on him such deep and gross wrongs as would make the heart of his humane Southern master shudder—verily, we say, it may be said of this nation: "Ye are of your father, the Devil."—*Norfolk Day Book.*

From the North.—We are assured in well informed quarters that the Government has received advices of a very important nature, through a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by a prominent and well-known politician of the North. These despatches from the enemy's country express the most determined confidence that unless some great disaster to our arms intervenes, the attempt which will be made, about the middle of next month, to put in operation the system of direct taxation at the North, will accomplish, perhaps by gradual steps, the abandonment of the war by the Yankees. The public debt of the North is stated to be already twelve hundred millions of dollars.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Late News.

The members of the Tennessee Legislature deny that they petitioned President Davis for the removal of Gen. A. Johnston.

The authorities of the North Carolina Railroad have refused to allow any more Whiskey to be transported over their Road.

The Italian Free Masons have just introdueed an innovation in the status of the Society.—There are now sister Masons, venerable and great mistresses.

The Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal churches, of Marietta, Ga., have all voted to give their bells to the Confederacy to be made into cannon.

The Catholic clergy of New Orleans have sent word to Gen. Beauregard that the bells of every Catholic Church in New Orleans are at his disposal to be re-cast into cannon.

A Woman Elected Mayor.—At a recent city election in Oskaloosa, Ia., Mrs. Nancey Smith, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 21 over the Republican candidate for that office.

There is an abundance of cotton on hand now to supply the Confederate States for many years to come, and that is all we need look to now. The rest of the world are going to take care of themselves, and we should do the same thing.

A Patriot.—Mr. William Parks, of Wilkes county, is selling corn to soldiers' families at 50 cents per bushel. He will not sell corn to distillers at any price, however large—he has refused from them $1 25 a bushel. Mr. P. is a true patriot.

The honored remains of Gens. McCulloch and McIntosh were interred to-day with military honors. These officers were personally known to many, and by character to all of our citizens, and were beloved by all. Hundreds of ladies wept over their graves.—*Fort Smith Bulletin, March 11th.*

Barbarism.—The little Rock True Democrat asserts that when the enemy invaded Benton and Washington Counties, Ark., the Federal commanders took all young men they could find, put arms in their hands, and then placed them in the front ranks, and told them they must fight. They were compelled to take the oath.

From Nashville.—A letter from Nashville (says the Savannah News,) reports that Dr. Harris, the Episcopal Minis er, has left the city.—He was arrested last Sunday a week ago and told he must pray for the President of the United States, and no other, on peril of his life. He said he would suffer death first, so he is gone.—All the churches are closed.

Sambo in Luck.—During the skirmish at Paris, on Wednesday last, a negro belonging to one of our soldiers, came across a Federal trooper who was leading a comrade's horse. The servant shot at and killed him, when he captured both the animals and brought them off with their equipments, in safety. The saddles he disposed of for fifty dollars, pocket money.

Returning.—The Fredericksburg Herald understands that a number of the negroes who ran away from their masters in King George, have returned. In one instance the Herald hears of three who had their backs very much lacerated, a sort of treatment they had not been accustomed to at home, and so they ran off a second time but on this occasion from the Yankees.

From the Peninsula.—Intelligence was received yesterday by communications from the Peninsula that the Yankees, who were reported to have advanced as far as Bethel, had fallen back, blocking the road on which they retreated. This report is neither confirmed by anything of an official nature received at the War Department, nor discredited by it. It comes by an officer who arrived yesterday.—*Richmond Examiner, 3d.*

Reorganization of the Cabinet.—The following Cabinet appointments have been confirmed by the Senate: Judah P. Benjamin of La., Secretary of State. George W. Randolph of Va., Secretary of War. S. R. Mallory of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. C. G. Memminger of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury.—John H. Reagan of Texas, Postmaster General. Thomas Watts of Ala., Secretary of Department of Justice.

A young Mississippian, who was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, has arrived in Memphis.—It appears that after the surrender he, with other prisoners, was detailed to chop wood for the camp, each chopper being guarded by an armed Hessian, but happening to think of his old father and mother at home, Mississippi put his axe into the Hessian's head instead of into a log, and travelled. He goes into the service again.

More Vandalism.—On Monday night last the telegraph wire was cut near the Carter Depot, and several large piles of woad on the rail road line burned, perhaps a hundred and fifty cords. Our authorities should be wide awake, for the tories in Upper East Tennessee are ready for any mischief that will operate against the South, the very land that gave them birth, and is ready to protect them if they will only behave themselves. *Greeneville (Tenn.) Banner.*

Plundering.—The Federals are literally robbing the people on the West banks of the river so far as they have been able to occupy Eastern Missouri. We have heard of numerous instances in which plantations were robbed of every article of personal property that could be of the least use to the invaders, and everything else was destroyed. This is the policy that will be pursued unless they are successfully resisted.—Let our people prepare to protect their homes.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Important Movements.—His Honor, Mayor Boatwright, of Columbia, S. C., has given notice that no person will hereafter be allowed to leave Columbia before obtaining a passport from the Mayor. A special order, published in the Wilmington Journal, gives notice that no person will be permitted to pass beyond the suburbs of that city without a passport signed by the Provost Marshal. The order applies to persons traveling on foot, on horseback, or in public or private vehicles.

Whiskey.—The authorities of Wilmington, N. C., following the example of many Southern cities, have prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors in that town in either small or large quantities. The railroad and steamboat lines connecting with Wilmington are requested not to transport liquor to the town during the war. This sort of action will soon render the distillery business unprofitable by reducing the price of whisky. It cannot now be sold in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston or Columbia.

An Incident at Donelson.—The Mississippian says: Capt. McGowan, of the Quitman Invincibles, belonging to the 14th Mississippi Regiment, was shot dead. Lieut. McGowan, of the same company, was shot down, wounded, and taken from the field of battle. Lieut. Alexander Trotter, of the same company, in a hand to hand fight, shot down five of the enemy in one pile with a navy repeater. While thus engaged he had a negro boy, his servant, who ran up to assist his master, and while fighting manfully by his side was shot down by the enemy, when his master with one wipe of his bowie knife, killed the man who slew his servant.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Richmond, April 4.—Capt. Morgan arrived here last night.

Senator Gwin, of California, arrived yesterday from Washington. He reports that McClellan is very unpopular with the Yankees. When the army reached Centreville, and found the fortifications evacuated, a demoralization ensued which was without parallel since the great defeat of July. The army became mutinous for want of provisions, and returned to the Potomac.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Mobile, April 4.—On Wednesday, a Yankee force of two thousand landed at Biloxi from three vessels, and cut the telegraph line connecting Mobile with New Orleans. A large fleet of shipping is off Ship Island.

The Advertiser and Register has a special despatch from Memphis, which says that it is believed that Buell's army reached Savannah, on the Tennessee River, from Columbia. There has been brisk skirmishing and great activity on both sides for the great struggle which is expected.

The officers of our army say the Federals cannot take Island No. 10 by means of the railroad, and Belfort Lake won't help their passage down the Mississippi. It is also stated that they cannot cut the canal on the West side of the river at New Madrid; high water and heavy timber prevent the prosecution of the work. The garrison at Island No. 10 is well provisioned, and confident of holding the position.

THE BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER.

We have some particulars of the late battle near Winchester. It is now said that, during the engagement, the enemy, whose numbers were already overpowering, was reinforced by a column of ten or twelve thousand from Snicker's Ferry, *en route* to join McClellan, who were ordered back in time to engage the advance of Gen. Jackson towards Winchester. Our forces engaged in the battle were 2,300 infantry, 400 in the artillery, and Colonel Ashby's cavalry.

The left wing of the army was commanded by Banks, the right wing by Shields. Banks was compelled to retreat, and fell back to Winchester. Shields maintained, his ground, and the fight lasted until nightfall, when Jackson fell back to the hill South of Newtown, where he remained the greater part of the night, falling still further back the next morning.

It is stated that our loss is eighty-three killed and one hundred and sixty-three wounded, and about one hundred prisoners.

A citizen from Winchester had escaped to our lines. He reports the loss of the enemy to be upwards of *two thousand* in killed and wounded. A committee of citizens of Winchester had applied for permission to bury our dead, which was conceded by the enemy. The refugee here referred to, who was one of the committee, says that the number of our men found dead on the battle-field was exactly eighty-three.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE WEST.

Memphis, March 28.—All eyes are now directed towards Corinth, although it is believed that the enemy will attempt a flank movement in the direction of Decatur.

The Confederate troops are confident of victory.

Things at Island No. 10 and on the river are unchanged since last report.

Corinth, March 28.—A skirmish is reported to have taken place yesterday, thirteen miles from Corinth, on the Pittsburg road, between our pickets and those of the enemy. Two of the latter killed.

Benjamin Sanders, Surveyor of McNairy County, Tenn., who was taken prisoner by the Federals ten days ago, at Monterey, in said county, ten miles from Corinth, has been released. He reports the enemy in solid encampment from the mouth of Licking Creek, between Hamburg and Pittsburg, to the mouth of Yellow Creek, ten miles distant. He was carried through the enemy's encampments by Lincoln officers, with the view to terrify us by his exaggerated number of their forces.

General George Washington Randolph, the new Secretary of War, is a young man of extraordinary talents and great energy. In the character of his intellect, he bears a strong resemblance to his grandfather, the illustrious Thos. Jefferson. At the commencement of the present revolution he was regarded as the most promising among the rising statesmen of Virginia.—He served some years in the U. S. Navy, but resigned previous to the war. He first distinguished himself in the political arena as the leader of the immediate secession party in the Virginia Convention; and to his perseverance and eloquence is mainly due the ultimate action of that torpid body. At the first clash of arms, he raised an artillery company, and was assigned to the department of General Magruder. He took part, we believe, in the Great Bethel fight. He was a candidate for Congress from the Richmond District, but subsequently withdrew in favor of Hon. John Tyler. When a howitzer regiment was raised for the Peninsula, he was elected its Colonel. About six weeks ago the President made him a Brigadier General, and ordered him to the command of our defences at Suffolk, Va. He now steps into the most important position—with one exception—under the Government. His character and antecedents give us reason to believe that he will prove highly efficient in transacting the details of the War Office.—*Charleston Courier.*

Gen. Shields—Prophecy Fulfilled.—Gen. Shields commanded the Palmetto Regiment in Mexico. After that campaign he paid a visit to Columbia, and was feted and feasted. In the course of a speech he made from the portico of one of our hotels, after applauding the daring and heroic deeds of the regiment, he said in substance that he hoped, if ever he drew his sword against South Carolinians, his arm might be severed from his body. The prophecy or self-malediction has been literally fulfilled. Recreant as he has proved himself to be to his most solemn asservations, the only regret here is the shell *only* fulfilled the malediction he invoked upon his body.—*Southern Guardian.*

Praiseworthy Reduction in Prices.—The Georgia Factory and Athens Factory have reduced the prices of yarns, osnaburgs, shectings, &c. They furthermore give preference to those dealers who conform to their schedule of prices, rather than the speculator. Soldiers' families are to be supplied at wholesale prices. This arrangement goes into effect on the first of April, and continues until an agreement to change shall be made.

Yankee Prisoners Taken.—It is reported that an entire regiment of Indiana troops, the advance of the Federal army, was taken prisoners on Tuesday last about 30 miles from Nashville, on the Franklin pike, by a command made up of Texas Rangers, Col. Forrest's cavalry and Col. Scott's cavalry, who surprised and surrounded them.

A Confederate bomb shell, which had been sent to Camden, New Jersey, from Cockpit Point, exploded last week, tearing a house to pieces and killing two men, named Rammington Ackly and Charles Hammell.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE COUNTRY CALLS FOR SOLDIERS.

The following Message from the President was communicated on the 28th ult., to Congress:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 28, 1862.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The operation of the various laws now in force for raising armies has exhibited the necessity for reform. The frequent changes and amendments which have been made have rendered the system so complicated as to make it often quite difficult to determine what the law really is, and to what extent prior enactments are modified by more recent legislation.

There is also embarrassment from conflict between State and Confederate legislation. I am happy to assure you of the entire harmony of purpose and cordiality of feeling which have continued to exist between myself and the Executives of the several States, and it is to this cause that our success in keeping adequate forces in the field is to be attributed.

These reasons would suffice for inviting your earnest attention to the necessity of some simple and general system for exercising the power of raising armies, which is vested in the Congress by the Constitution. But there is another and more important consideration. The vast preparations made by the enemy for a combined assault at numerous points on our frontier and sea-coast, have produced the result that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a spirit of resistance so general, so resolute, and so self-sacrificing, that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated. The right of the State to demand, and the duty of each citizen to render, military service, need only to be stated to be admitted. It is not, however, wise or judicious policy to place in active service that portion of the force of a people which experience has shown to be necessary as a reserve. Youths under the age of eighteen years, require further instruction—men of mature experience are needed for maintaining order and good government at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering efficient the armies in the field. These two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defence, ready to be called out in case of emergency, and to be kept in the field only when the emergency exists.—But, in order to maintain the reserve intact, it is necessary, in a great war like that in which we are now engaged, that all persons of intermediate age, not legally exempt for good cause, should pay their debt of military service to the country, so that the burdens should not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and rightfully subject to military duty, shall be held to be in the military service of the Confederate States, and that some plain and simple method be adopted for their prompt enrollment and organization, repealing all of the legislation heretofore enacted which would conflict with the system proposed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

DARING EXPLOITS OF CAPT. MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

We have already given a brief account of some of the recent exploits of the gallant and intrepid cavalier, Capt. John H. Morgan, and his brave men, in the vicinity of Nashville. His squadron belongs to Major-General Hardee's command, and he was left in command of the post at Murfreesboro', and to watch the movements of the enemy.

On the 7th instant, in the afternoon, Capt. Morgan, Lieut. Col. Robert Wood, (who accompanied him as an amateur,) five of Capt. M.'s men and ten Rangers, went eighteen miles toward Nashville, avoiding the pike, encamped that night, and early the next morning entered the Federal lines under the direction of good guides. They were forced to pass within half a mile of a camp of Federal cavalry, and captured five men of the 13th Ohio regiment (Col. Smith) with their Enfield rifles. Continuing their march towards Nashville, they took position near the Lunatic Asylum, commanding a full view of the turnpike. Soon a train of wagons, with a guard, appeared in sight; whereupon Col. Wood, the Captain and four of his men, clad in United States over-coats, rode up, stopped the train, captured twenty-three prisoners, and cutting loose the horses and mules from the wagons, mounted the prisoners on them and sent them back to our men in the woods. This operation was repeated until the prisoners numbered ninety-eight, including an aid of Gen. Dumont and several other officers.

The prisoners were divided into three squads under separate guards, and all started to return to Murfreesboro'.—Lieut. Owens and ten men, having sixty prisoners in charge, were attacked and pursued by the 4th Regiment Ohio Cavalry. The pursuit continued fifteen miles, and, the prisoners having been abandoned, the Lieutenant and six of his mem eluded their pursuers by leaping their horses from a steep bank into the river and swimming across. The enemy declined to emulate their daring example. The other four men, to avoid capture, turned into the woods, and, at last accounts, had not been heard from. The enemy fired several shots at the party, but without effect. Two officers among the prisoners resisted and were shot.

Col. Wood and fourteen men, with ten prisoners, went across the country, and passing within a mile of the Federal cavalry, reached the vicinity of Murfreesboro' that night.

Capt. Morgan was returning alone, towards Murfreesboro', and encountering a picket of six men, captured them and their arms. This is said to have been accomplished in this manner.—He discovered the picket in a house, and, having on a Federal uniform, or, perhaps, overcoat, assumed a bold front and the confident air of a Federal officer, rode up to the picket and rebuking the officer in command for not attending properly to his duty, ordered him to give up his arms, which he did. He then directed him, under penalty of death, to call out the men one by one and surrender their arms, which was done—and all surrendered. One of Morgan's men named Spalding, joined him with four other prisoners, and they came up with Col. Wood and his party, next morning, and all returned to Murfreesboro' with thirty-eight prisoners, who were sent on to Salisbury, N. C., for confinement.

The fruits, finally reaped from the expedition, were thirty-eight prisoners and a large number of horses, mules, and pistols, sabres, harness, saddles, &c., together with the knowledge that the whole force of the enemy was about 65,000, that they had posted a regiment of cavalry about eight miles from Nashville, on the Murfreesboro' pike, and gave no indications of a further advance.

The above facts are gleaned from the Huntsville Democrat, which paper learns that Gen. Hardee has urgently recommended him for promotion to a Colonelcy. He merits and should receive it. He is a son of Mr. Calvin Morgan, formerly of Huntsville, late of Lexington, Kentucky.—*Savannah News.*

DEATHS.

MRS. BARBARY GAINES WAUGH.

Departed this life at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 24th March, 1862, at the parsonage, Asheville Ct., Mrs. BARBARY GAINES WAUGH, in the 32d year of her age.

The deceased, whose maden name was Everett, was born and raised near Kingsport, Sullivan county, Tenn., where many of her relatives and acquaintances still live. She was the subject of religious impressions in very early life, and at the tender age of twelve years, publicly professed faith in Christ and joined the Methodist church. On the 15th of Oct., 1857, she was married to Rev. H. P. Waugh, a member of the Holston Conference, who survives her, to mourn the absence from his social circle and domestic hearthstone, the purest light and the dearest joy that guilded the one or blessed the other. In the early stages of her last illness, which was short, she did not enjoy as clear an evidence of her acceptance with God as she desired; and in the last days of her suffering her reason was so clouded and unsettled by disease, as to allow of little opportunity for satisfactory conversation on that or other subjects; still, at intervals, she spoke of dying, and on Friday said she was "going to die and go to heaven;" and when asked if she would not like to live and train up her children, her reply was—"no, the Lord has promised that the righteous shall not be forsaken nor his seed beg bread." A short time before she died, being speechless, she raised and clapped her hands three or four times, as if praising God, and soon quietly and gently breathed her last.

"Such was her end, a calm release,
No clinging to this mortal clod;
She closed her eyes, and stood in peace
Before a smiling God."

She had, for several years, been in the habit of praying in public; and was accustomed, in the absence of her husband, and often when he was at home, to lead the family devotions. She has left three little daughters—one only a few days old—who will sadly feel the loss of one whose love for them can never be supplied.

Her remains were interred in the burying ground at Alexander's Chapel in presence of a number of friends and acquaintances, who came to honor the dead, and mingle their sympathies with the bereaved.

"Soon that deep sleep will o'ertake us,
Sleep, that passeth not away,
Till the last trump shall awake us,
To one bright eternal day."

French Broad, N. C. B.

PROCLAMATION
By the Governor of N. Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, March 28, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWER VESTED in me by the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I, HENRY T. CLARK, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of the State, of all COTTON and WOOLEN GOODS, including YARNS, JEANS, LINSEYS and Blankets, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate or State Governments.

The Adjutant General will cause the proper orders to be issued to enforce this proclamation in the most prompt and efficient manner. All Agents to purchase on behalf of the State are required to have written authority.

HENRY T. CLARK.

April 10. 3t

PROCLAMATION
By the Chairman of the County Court of Buncombe.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDINANCE of the State Convention, passed the 10th day of February last, it is made the duty of the Chairmen of the several County Courts of this State to convene the Justices of the Courts respectively on the 1st Monday in May, 1862, for the purpose of laying the Taxes for the year 1861.

This is, therefore, to notify all the Justices of the Peace in the county of Buncombe, to assemble at the Court House in the town of Asheville on the first Monday in May, *proximo*, for the above purpose. I. B. SAWYER, Jr. C. C.

April 10, 1862. 4t

Ordnance Department,

RALEIGH, MARCH 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE DELIVERED AT the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. Transportation from any point on the railroads will also be paid by the Department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. W. A. LAWRENCE, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN, Adj't Gen. and Chief of Ordnance.

April 3. 5t

LADIES ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
Defence of North Carolina.

To the Ladies of North Carolina:

Our sisters of Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana have set us a noble example, by largely subscribing for the building of GUN-BOATS. Shall we, the Ladies of North Carolina, remain insensible to the dangers of our beloved State. Already the enemy has invaded our coast. Our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons are withstanding them to the death. Let us at once arise and pour in our freewill offerings. As military authorities have expressed an opinion that under present circumstances GUN-BOATS in our waters cannot be very efficient, and that ARTILLERY would most effectually contribute to the defence of our State, let our contributions be for that purpose. Shall there be any hesitation? All that is most precious to us in this world is now endangered.—Unanimity and promptitude can do much. Let the Ladies of each county open a subscription list and send forward the amount at the earliest moment to the Cashier of the nearest Branch of the Cape Fear Bank. April 10.

To the People of N. Carolina.

AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT DAVIS, I have undertaken to collect all of the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have been invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied that it will never be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. Patriots of North Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 20,000 stand of arms are now lying useless in our houses; these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a craven or disloyal citizen will refuse to comply with this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State, empowered to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in all their muskets, rifles and double-barrel shot guns (good, bad or indifferent,) to the sheriffs of the different counties, whom I do hereby authorize to receive and pay for them agreeably to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

For good rifles and muskets, $13 and $20 each, according to value; good double-barrel shot guns from $13 to $38, according to value; other arms and parts of arms according to valuation.

I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for the former 1½ cents per pound; for the latter, 4 cents.

W. S. ASHE.

April 10, 1862. 3t

☞ All papers in the State copy three times and send bills to Maj. W. S. ASHE, Richmond, Virginia.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
TRI-WEEKLY BANNER.

BELIEVING as we do, that the exigency of the times require it, we have, after much deliberation, determined to establish a tri-weekly paper at this point.

The Tri-Weekly Banner will be devoted to the latest news of the day, as furnished by telegraph at this office, and our exchanges. It will contain everything of interest from all sections both foreign and domestic.

Indeed we intend to furnish our patrons with a newspaper which shall compare favorably with any Tri-Weekly sheet in this country in point of reliability and the latest news. We will continue to furnish our weekly to subscribers as heretofore.

The terms of the Tri-Weekly will be as follows, invariably in advance.

For one year,	$4.00
" six months,	2.00
" three months,	1.50
" one month,	50
" one week,	15

The publication days will be arranged to suit the tri-weekly mails through North Carolina.—This will enable our subscribers in that State to get one days later news than they can get from any other point. The subscribers to the Weekly Banner have our thanks for their liberal patronage, and hoping they may see the advantage of a tri-weekly over a weekly, in these exciting times, and will come forward and sustain our new enterprise.

If our friends will only put forth a little energy they can soon enable us to commence the publication of the tri-weekly. Send in your subscription at once.

We propose to issue the first number in the first week of May.

H. G. ROBERTSON, Editor and Proprietor.

Greeneville, Tenn., April 8, 1862. 3t

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, March 22, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH CAROLINA Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into Regiments by the State, the commissioned officers of which elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional article must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on Military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor Clark.

J. G. MARTIN, Adj't General.

April 3. 4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

Sequestration Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED APPOINTED RECEIver under the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Burke, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and so far as practicable to put the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non-compliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me of any and all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the said counties. My post office is Swannanoa.

WM. H. BAILEY, Receiver.

March 28. 6t

☞ Western Enterprise copy six times.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

ASHEVILLE SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH, W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD, Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

SWANNANOA MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9½ miles from the former place; in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address

REV. J. C. DEANS, Principal.

February 6, 1862. 3m

ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, Warm Springs, N. C.
E. M. CLAYTON, Asheville, N. C.

February 20, 1862. tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

All the TRACTS OF LAND

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.

THE

The Jerry Britt Farm,

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

SEVENTY FIVE ACRER.

AND ALSO

A MOUNTAIN TRACT

OF

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

Meadow and Upland,

ALSO, A VALUABLE

GRIST AND SAW-MILL,

AND

TILT-HAMMER FORGE,

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

Terms of Sale---CASH!

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.

Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

ATTENTION!

PERSONS desirous of joining the "Buncombe Artillery," now being organized under Capt. HARDY, will report to the undersigned at Dr. J. G. HARDY'S office, where I will be found every day between sunrise and sunset. I am provided with the necessary muster rolls, and will take the names of a few more good men.—Come early, for the list is nearly complete.

W. H. DEAVER.

March 25. 1862. tf

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in

ASHEVILLE,

North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

Buncombe to the Rescue!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

I AM authorized by the Governor to raise an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be located in the neighborhood of Paint Rock, in the county of Madison.

Persons wishing to join this company will report to Rev. T. W. Atkin, A. T. Summey, or myself. Each of whom will be provided with muster rolls.

An order for drafting in each county has already been issued, and I earnestly appeal to the gallant sons of Buncombe to come forward and volunteer, and never allow a draft to take place in old Buncombe.

The Adjutant General of the Confederate States has promised me a battery of Mountain Howitzers for this particular service.

Volunteers get a BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Drafted men get no Bounty.

W. M. HARDY.

February 20, 1862. tf

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.

Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

AT ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

BACON! BACON!

I WISH TO BUY A FEW THOUSAND LBS. of

Good Dry Bacon,

For which I will pay 20 cents per pound. I have SALT to exchange for BACON.

E. SLUDER.

Asheville, March 20, 1862. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SMALL SUPPLY among which is a lot of GENUINE BUNCOMBE CABBAGE Seed, for sale at ASTON'S.

Flower Seeds.

A CHOICE LOT OF SOUTHERN GROWN Flower Seeds, cultivated by an Amateur. Just received at ASTON'S.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, at Leicester, suitable for a Store or Dwelling House, with four acres of LAND. Accommodating terms will be given. Apply to John Carpenter, Leicester, or Thos. Gillespie, North Turkey Creek.

March 20, 1862. 2m

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR. 20 ounces QUININE. 20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.

Just received at ASTON'S.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.

April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of **February.**

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON, W. A. PATTON, T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf